

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

By E. C. Snyder

The year 1911 is very likely to show larger results from the agitation of improving the waterways begun more than fifteen years ago by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, than any one year that can be recalled. Not only is the Engineer Corps of the army as heavers in utilizing the money available for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, but Gen. Bixby and the Board of Engineers, charged with the duty of passing upon the merits of new projects and making plans for still further carrying on the old projects, are "up to their eyes" in the work which the last river and harbor appropriation bill provided for. It is also interesting to note how the states are taking hold of the doctrine, as old as time, making the rivers do their share in transporting the trade and commerce of the country to the end that the remotest sections may feel the quickening influence of reduced freight rates. Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, has signed the resolution of New Jersey's Assembly, appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of a strip of land across that state and deeding it to the Government that a ship canal may be constructed that will help solve the problem of transportation and at the same time provide ideal sites for manufacturing. Not to be out done by New Jersey, Philadelphia is seriously contemplating the ownership of a belt line touching both the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and owning the terminals thereon, in order that discrimination may be wholly avoided.

One of the last official acts of Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, before his term expired on March 4th was to recommend a new postmaster at a place called Schuyler, in his state. On the day the old postmaster, whose name is Donald McLeod, was supplanted by his successor, he sent to Burkett, who had by this time become an Ex-Senator, this message: "Misery likes company." Senator Burkett, who takes his retirement philosophically replied with this quotation from Addison, "A misery in not to be measured from the nature of the evil, but from the temper of the sufferer."

The most interesting measure in the line of new legislation proposed in the Sixty-second Congress is the bill introduced by Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, to create a commission on commissions, to investigate federal government commission and providing that the life of all commissions shall be limited to six months. A resolution introduced in the House by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, calls for an investigation of fees relating to expenditures for the National Monetary Commission. The Williams bill applies to all commissions, inquiries into the reasons for their creation, the instructions given them and the results or accomplishments following their establishment. Commissions have been much in vogue during the last decade, and the general popular impression is that they have been made principally to supply emoluments of office to defeated Senators and Representatives and other favorites of the administration. President Roosevelt in the later years of his regime, got into the way of appointing commissions and board without asking authorization by Congress. It was because of this that James A. Tawney, when chairman of the House Appropriation committee, got inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill of 1909 a provision that no public money should thereafter be paid for any commission not authorized by law. Colonel Roosevelt resented Tawney's efforts to impress his ideas of economy upon the administration and actively aided his local political enemies to defeat him for re-election to the House.

Luck.  
Doubtful Ills do plague us worst—  
Seneca.

Get It Out of You.  
If you are angry against a man, write him a letter and abuse him and his ancestors, say every mean thing you can think of—and then burn the letter.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane in Chicago Post.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CIRCUIT COURT

The cases reported below were those disposed of at the term of Circuit Court held here last week. All cases not here reported were continued until the next term.

### State Cases

State vs R. B. Summer, A. & B. to K. & M. nol pros.

State vs Jas. Brandon, murder, jury and verdict of manslaughter, sentenced to 5 years in the penitentiary, appealed.

State vs Fannie Ford, C. C. W., nol pros.

State vs Fannie Ford, retailing, jury and verdict of not guilty.

State vs Jim E. Ford, A. & B. to K. & M., jury and verdict of A. & B. fined \$50.00.

State vs Tom Trice, retailing, jury and verdict of guilty, fined \$50.00 and 30 days in jail.

State vs Tom Buchanan, Henry Harris, Dittie Hays, Gene Dalby, and Porter Sykes, gaming, pleas of guilty, each fined \$15.00.

State vs Henry Harris, A. & B. to K. & M., plea of guilty by consent to assault, fined \$50.00.

State vs Andrew Jones, murder, plea of guilty by consent, sent to penitentiary for 2 years.

State vs Alf Little, retailing, plea of guilty, fined \$50.00 and 30 days in jail.

State vs Alf Little, retailing, plea of guilty, fined \$50.00 and 60 days in jail, jail sentence suspended until further order of the Court.

### Civil Cases

Geo. Brown vs M. & O. R. R. Co., judgement for plaintiff for \$200.00.

Andrew Burdine vs Geo. P. Cologero, jury and verdict for plaintiff for \$22.50.

Mrs. Pearl Walker vs M. & O. R. R. Co., dismissed and defendant taxed with cost.

Arnold Walker vs M. & O. R. R. Co., dismissed and defendant taxed with cost.

A. J. Gregory vs M. & O. R. R. Co., jury and verdict for plaintiff for \$22.30.

E. F. McCarty vs S. Y. Bacon, judgement by default for \$539.30.

Wm. Ford vs Board of Supervisors of Chickasaw County, writ of mandamus ordered commanding the Board of Supervisors to levy a special tax to pay judgment of \$100.00.

Geo. P. Cologero vs Louisa Hays, demurrer to plaintiff's affidavit sustained and case dismissed.

### Report of Grand Jury

We, the Grand Jury for this the Second District of Chickasaw County, Miss., drawn for the April Term of the Circuit Court, beg to submit this our final report:

We have examined 80 witnesses and found 35 true bills, and examined the jail, which we found neatly kept and in good sanitary condition, and dockets of Justices of the Peace and Sheriff's books which were correctly kept.

We thank the presiding Judge for his able charge and many acts of kindness in aiding the jury in their deliberations, and his manly stand against crap shooting and blind tigers, the town evils that are doing so much to debase and ruin the young men of our country, and congratulate ourselves on having done so much to break up these evil practices during the term of court.

We sincerely regret to part with Judge Roane after such a short stay among us, for he has impressed himself upon us as a man that tempers justice with mercy, striving at all times to uphold the law, and see that no man was imposed upon.

We wish for him in his new field of labor that success that has always characterized his walk among us.

T. M. DEAN.

### Additional Report.

We, the Grand Jury, being further interested in the fulfillment of the law and the protection of the law-abiding citizens of our county, respectfully show to the court that there are certain parties in our city who are violating the law with reference to the handling of coal without first having procured a privilege license therefor as required by law.

So we ask that these matters be called to the attention of the Sheriff, who, we think, should investigate the

matter, since the law requires all parties or corporations who deal in coal to pay license so to do, and we cite him to the following sections of the Code of 1906 with reference to same, to-wit: 3894, 3794, 3900, 3904, 3908.

T. M. DEAN, Foreman.

## MANUFACTURES IN MISSISSIPPI.

### CENSUS FOR 1909

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the Thirteenth United States Census of Manufactures of the state of Mississippi was issued today by Census Director Durand. It includes a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by state totals, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures, Bureau of the Census. The figures are preliminary and subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The Thirteenth Census, like that of 1904, differs from the Twelfth Census in 1900, with reference to manufactures, in that the two later censuses excluded the hand and the building trades and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census, also, as in that for 1904, statistics were not collected for factories having a product for the census year of a value less than \$34.0, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the year 1909, or which began operation in that year, and whose products, therefore, were less than \$500.

The word "establishment," as used in the Thirteenth Census, is defined as meaning one or more factories, mills, or plants owned, controlled, or operated by a person, partnership, corporation, or other owner, located in the same town or city, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1909, wherever the system of book-keeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but in case the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year a report of its operations was obtained for the fiscal period falling most largely within 1909.

### The Rates of Increase.

The summary for the state shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904. These are exhibited, in percentage order, as follows:

Number of establishments, 71 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, 60 per cent; capital, 44 per cent; cost of materials used, 43 per cent; value of products, 40 per cent; value added by manufacture, 38 per cent; average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 30 per cent; salaries and wages, 29 per cent, and number of salaried officials and clerks, 27 per cent.

There were 2,598 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 1,520 in 1904, an increase of 1,078, or 71 per cent.

The capital invested, as reported in 1909, was \$72,393,000, a gain of \$22,137,000, or 44 per cent, over \$50,256,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$28,000 in 1909 and \$33,000 in 1904. In this connection it should be stated that in the census scheduled the inquiry concerning capital invested calls for the total amount, both owned and borrowed and invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports the rental paid for such property will be shown separately.

The cost of materials used was \$36,926,000 in 1909, as against \$25,801,000, in 1904, an increase of \$11,125,000, or 43 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately \$14,000 in 1909 and \$17,000 in 1904. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included

fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

### Value of Products.

The value of products used was \$80,555,000 in 1909 and \$57,451,000 in 1904, an increase of \$23,104,000, or 40 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$31,000 in 1909 and \$38,000 in 1904.

The value of products represents the product as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include the amount received for work done on materials furnished by others.

### Value Added by Manufacture

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing process have been expended upon them. The value added by manufacture was \$43,629,000 in 1909 and \$31,650,000 in 1904, an increase of \$11,979,000 or 38 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 54 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 55 per cent in 1904.

Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes, and amount paid for contract work, and these items, as well as such office and other expenses as can not be elsewhere classified, will appear separately in the final reports. The amount was \$9,360,000 in 1909 and \$5,856,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,504,000, or 60 per cent. The average miscellaneous expense per establishment in 1909 and 1904 was approximately \$4,000.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$22,421,000 in 1909 and \$17,417,000 in 1904, an increase of \$5,004,000, or 29 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 3,403 in 1909 and 2,688 in 1904, an increase of 715 or 27 per cent.

The average number of wage-earners was 50,384 in 1909 and 33,900 in 1904, an increase of 11,694, or 30 per cent.

## ALABAMA'S LAST FIGHT DESCRIBED BY OLD GUNNER.

Omaha, April 26.—James Winslow, probably the last surviving gunner of the famous engagement between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, is in an Omaha charity hospital with a broken ankle, sick and without a cent of money. He is being taken care of by the county.

Winslow, who is a second cousin of the famous Commodore Winslow, of the Kearsarge, lost an eye during the great battle and this loss eventually forced him from the navy. After leaving the service he became a carpenter, drifted around the country, passed through the San Francisco earthquake, where his wife and two daughters, his entire family, were killed, and finally wound up in Omaha, seventy years old, without money and friends and too old to do much work. Last week he slipped on a banana peel and fractured an ankle.

Word by word the surgeons who attended him secured his story of the great battle between the two ships—the story of the man at the gun, not the man on the bridge.

"It was a great day for us," said Winslow, "when about noon one day we saw the Alabama steaming out of Cherbourg, France, to which port we had trailed her. We had sent in three challenges, but Captain Semmes would not come out. None questioned his bravery and all knew he was acting under orders. You see the Kearsarge had been built especially for an encounter with the Alabama and Semmes had probably had orders to keep away from us.

### At Last the Fight is On.

"So the Kearsarge steamed back and forth across the entrance to the port, awaiting the hour when the neutrality laws would force the Alabama out to meet us. Finally, after about three weeks wait, one day about noon the Alabama came steaming out to

sea. With our glasses we could see thousands of people on the shore and numerous small vessels came out to see the fight.

"Every man on the Kearsarge was given a good dinner that day and then piped to quarters.

"I was gunner on the port side, my gun being about amidship. We were just spoiling for a fight—and we soon got it. Our armour was heavier than that of the Alabama, but the Confederate vessel carried more guns and more men than we did.

"Well, when the Alabama got within a mile of us she took a long shot, but missed widely. The Kearsarge did not answer. Nearer and nearer the two warships got to each other, and then, when only about 500 yards separated us, we opened with a single shot from our bow chaser.

"It struck the enemy and a cloud of smoke arose. Then we gave them a port broadside. Pretty soon we squared away and both ships began circling each other firing as they moved.

"The distance was just right for us. Our heavy armour protected us and our shots would penetrate the lighter armour of the Alabama. Whenever in the course of the battle our starboard was engaged, we of the port watch switched to that side and helped fight those guns.

### Fight Short but Decisive.

"The fight didn't last long. We shot too straight for them. They didn't hit us very much, but when they did our armor stood them off.

"One of their shells hit our stern post. If it had exploded we would have been put out of business at once as we would have been helpless.

"I guess I worked on every gun on the starboard side, running from one to the other as the occasion demanded.

"Finally we saw the Alabama gradually settling and we knew the victory was ours. We ceased firing and a few minutes later the English ship Deerhound came up and took off Capt. Semmes and some of his officers. We rescued the balance, but Semmes got to England.

"After the battle I found blood on my face and discovered that my eye was troubling me terribly. An examination by the surgeon showed a splinter in it. I never knew when it got there, but when it came out I lost the sight altogether."

## TO THE BRIDEGROOM

You may have not noticed it but they button in the back.

Life is a discipline, and so you had better take time by the forelock and be prepared.

Purchase from some large dress-making establishment one of those bulky ladies who have neither head nor legs, known as dummies or dress-forms. Procure an old gown of your mother's or sister's, and each morning practice fastening it down or up the back.

Set it in a rocking-chair, so that it will wiggle, and see whether you can get the right button or hook into the right buttonhole or eye. When you can do this, say once out of four times, have the buttons changed to a size just too large for the buttonholes, and begin all over again. If fairly clever at this, try a row of hooks and eyes invisible to the naked eye.

Then substitute, for the metal eyes a few loops of thread, well lost in the meshes of a jungle of lace.

Do not use a strong light, for you will often have to perform in the twilight or early morning. Speed is requisite, and there should be a few pins and needles thrust in the gown at unexpected points.

At first you can use the language that comes naturally; but gradually this should be discontinued, and replaced by something less offensive. Count ten before you really express your feelings.

If you are able to pass through this course successfully, fastening the gown straight in three minutes without profanity, you may proceed to the next lesson.—Success Magazine.

### Too Grateful.

Louise—Tom, dear, I'm a thousand times obliged for the lovely brooch and necklace you sent me for Christmas. When Bob saw me with them on he proposed at once and I accepted him.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by a certain deed of trust executed on the 5th day of November, 1906, by L. Hoyle, George Berks, and I. S. Moore, trustees of the School Street Baptist Church to cover an indebtedness therein named to Hawkins & Hodges, in which Trust Deed I was made trustee, and which trust deed appears of record in the Chancery Clerk's office in the Town of Houston, Chickasaw County, Miss., in Book 107, page 1. I will on the 5th day of June, 1911, within legal hours, in front of the Court House door in the City of Okolona, Miss., sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described property, situated in said County and State to-wit:

Fractional part of lot 391 in Block 46 the following dimensions: 361.2 feet in width, and 55 feet in length, situated in the North East corner of said lot, on School Street, in the City of Okolona, Miss.

Said sale will be made to satisfy said debt, and costs of executing this trust, and will convey such title as is vested in me as trustee.

Witness my hand this 28th day of April, 1911. C. C. JOLLY, Trustee.



## TIME OF TRAINS AT OKOLONA, MISS.

NORTH BOUND  
No. 2 Express daily leaves 4:30 a.m.  
No. 4 Express daily leaves 6:09 p.m.  
No. 6 Express daily leaves 12:28 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND  
No. 1 Express daily leaves 10:55 p.m.  
No. 3 Express daily leaves 10:00 a.m.  
No. 5 Express daily leaves 2:55 p.m.  
R. V. TAYLOR, JNO. M. BEALL,  
V. Pres't and Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Passenger Agent,  
MOBILE, ALA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MONEY TO LOAN

On improved farms and City property. Low interest and easy terms.  
L. P. HALEY, Attorney at Law,  
Okolona, Miss.

## J. Walton Murfee

## REAL ESTATE AND LOAN

Okolona, Mississippi  
Best Northern and  
Western Connections

## ALFALFA LANDS A SPECIALTY

NOW is the time to list your lands with me.

## LOW ROUND TRIP FARES VIA MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD

Account annual Reunion, U. C. V. Little Rock, Ark., May 15-18. Tickets on sale May 13 to 15, inc., limited, returning, to reach original starting point not later than May 23, 1911, except that extension of limit to June 14 may be secured by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of 50 cents. For further particulars, apply nearest ticket agent, Mobile & Ohio R.R., or G. A. Griffin, T. P. A., Meridian, Miss.

## WASH THOSE PIMPLES OFF

Use D. D. D. that mild, soothing wash, that recognized remedy for Eczema and all skin troubles. First drops take away that awful burning itch, cleanse the skin—wash away every pimple—every impurity. Nothing like D. D. D. for the complexion. Get a 25c trial bottle today,—worth ten times its cost to have a bottle in the house. At any rate, drop into our store to talk over the merits of this wonderful prescription.

R. H. LIGON, Druggist.

**CHICHESTER'S PILLS**  
THE DIAMOND BRAND.  
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Day of Year Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.